THE ALARM IN FORT SCOTT.

se of The H. Y. Tribune. FORT SCOTT, K. T., June 4, 1656. The intelligence that Lawrence was burned was received at this "rendezvous of Border "Ruffianism" with general feetings of jos, but It was followed by the rumor that at Osawattamie five, and some said nine, Pro Slavery men and been called up in the night and as soon as they made their appearance were shot by the Abolitiomsts. This caused a general feeling of alaym and indignation, and the young men of Fort Scott, on their own responsibility, organized themselves into a "watch-guard," to protect the Fort frem invasion by the Abolitionists, as, to aid the excitement, it had been currently reported that Pert Scott was threatened to be burned, as a re-

biliation for the destruction of Lawrence.
One of the first opportunities for the "watch-guards" to show their assumed authority occurred on Friday last, when Mr. Henry S. Clubb, the eriginator of the Vegetarian Settlement Company, prived from the settlement of that Company, Neosbo City, 40 miles west of the Fort. He came in on horseback, and received a large package of letters and papers at the Post Office. Many being addressed to himself, he determined to stay and reply to them before returning to Neosho. In the evening he was walking in company with a lady. at the fort until her house is built at Neosho, and was sucdenly stopped by half a dozen men. They asked him in a rude manner what were his sout-ments. He replied he was not in the habit of talking to total strangers, but if they would tell him who they were, and on what authority they spoke, he might gratify their curiesity, and would be candid with them—that if they would behave like gentlemen he would treat them as such. They gave their names, and stated that they were guards on duty at the fort, and they considered it a part of their duty to know if he was an Abolitionist-that the fort had been threatened by Abolitionists, and they did not know but he was a spy or an emissary they did not know but he was a spy or an emissary from that party. He replied that if they thought so they were simply mistaken, as he had come to the fort on business, and should return to Neosho City when he had done. If they desired to know his political sentiments he was free to tell them he was in favorents he was free to tell them he was in favorents he was free to tell them he was in favorents he was free to tell them he was in favorents he was free to tell them he was in favorents he was free to tell them he was in favorents he was free to tell them he was in favorents. of Kansas becoming a free State. They asked him if he was a law-abiding citizen, and whether he would obey the laws of Kansas Territory. He replied he was willing to obey laws enacted by a Legislature elected by the people of Kansas, but the laws of a Legislature elected by the people of Missouri he did not feel called upon to obey in Kansas. That some laws, so enacted, were contrary to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and consequently of no effect, and could not be enforced. They told him they had heard enough to convince them that he was an Abolitionist, and they would simply request him to leave Fort Scott immediately, and that then no harm would be done him. He said: "Well, gentlemen, "your numbers are sufficient to put any "threat into execution, and I am here among you "alone and unprotected It you require me to "leave, I must, under the circumstances, do so; "but it is rather late, being after sundown, and if "to-merrow merning would suit you as we'l it "will me a good deal better, and as I intend to "leave then." At this moment a larger party "leave then." At this moment a larger party arrived, and there were about thirty men in the crowd. One of the eldest among them came forward, and in a handsome them came forward, and in a handsome manner told the others that it was not the wish of the inhabitants of Fort Scott that Mr. Clubb should be required to leave the place, especially at that inconvenient hour; that he had come of his right to do so, and therefore they had better this right to do so, and therefore they had better desist. After some further parley, Mr. Clubb standing in the midst and looking them deliberately in the face, they said they would permit him to return to his lodgings, but that if he was seen out again after dark his life would not be safe. They deputed one of their number to see him safely to his room. He thanked them for their convictions assured them they were unconstrous protection, assured them they were unnecessarily alarmed, and bade them good evening Mr. C. had not been long at his botel before sev eral citizens came up and apologized, saying that it is contrary to the practice in Fort Scott to interrupt travelers; that the young men had been drinking; that their conduct should be understeed as the result of excitement, and not the expression of the feeling of the people of Fort Scott; that the young men had been severely rep-rimanded; that he might rest assured such treatment would not be reprated; and that their threats were not to be regarded. I he leader of the gang also came up and swore he would never step another traveler. He was penitent already, before he had had time to get sober. Mr. Clubb replied that it was in his power to bring a trade of several thousand dollars a year to Firt Scott if he and his friends could be sure of proper treatment, but that they would submit to no such insuit as had been offered. He should hold for respectable part of the citizens responsible, and if respectable part of the citizens responsible, and if any repetition of such treatment occurred, either to himself or friends, he would certainly change his place of business and take money where he could be treated in a gentlemanly manner. They replied that no repetition of the like should occur, and they hoped nothing would be thought of it.

Mr. Clubb remained till more said is here of the like should occur, and they hoped nothing would be thought of it. Mr. Clubb remained till noon, and is here again to-day awaiting the arrival of the Westpoint mail.

A small party of some ten or twelve men are target shooting. There has been a call for 100 men from Gov. Shannon, but at this season they are hard to raise, probably a dozen will start with the avewed purpose of enforcing the laws of the Ter-ritory and arresting the "Abolition murderers."

Fort Scot; is a beautiful place, and if the yeung men would arouse themselves, expel whisky from their midst set to work improving the town, cul tivating its rich soil and covering the hills with stock, it might become one of the most flourishing cities in Kansas. Its position for the overland trade is excellent, and a rapidly increasing immi gration must eventually force upon Fort Scott an increase of trade which its present amount of enterprise would not justify. There are a few slaves here, but half a dozen Eastern men of capital and spirit could buy out all the property-owners of the lace, and establish here a city which would amplyt repay the expenditure, and secure an important out for Freedom. The Indian trade is very con siderable, while the constant influx of immigrants going to people the rich valleys of he Neosho, the Verdigris, and the Arkansas, cannot fail to make this an important market for every Eastern pro-

DRAGOONAGE.

From Our Special Correspondent. LAWRENCE, K. T., Friday, June 20, 1856. How the Border Ruffians should have thought of invading Kaneas at this time, and run the rick of aghting the dragoons, when the dragoons, if let stone, would do their work for them, it is difficult to comprehend But the Roffians are ever more revengeful than politic, and next to the desire to have the Free-State peop e driven from the Territory was the anxiety on their part to have the doing of it. The overwhelming investor which recently threatened us is likely to blo w over without accomplishing its purpose. The dragoons have not fought them, not her have they made any arrests among them; nor have they end-avored to bring the men whom they allowed to murder Cantrall to justice; nor have they rescued any of the rued one of these Missouri parties, although they have disarmed Free-State men for defending ther selves from invasion; nor have they succeeded in poting out the parties of Southern guerrillas who are preying on the vitals of the country. But though they have done none of these things, they have some something; that is, they, or three days of rainy weather, dispersed the Missourians as they came in, and prevented them from rallying a large army at any one point. In my last I men-tioned that a large party had returned through

the rain to Westport, looking like drowned rats. Since then the dragoons routed another party. They came on their camp below Turkey Ureek, when the braves in mediately houses their ned flag and prepared for action. The party of dragoons was large and had the artiflery with them. The officer in command having given directions to have his cannon pointed, rode for ward and told them that he would give them two minutes to haul down their flag and prepare to leave. They, seeing the desperate nature of the case, and not being quite strong enough, hauled down their fing and evacuated forthwith, retreating to Mis-souri with all their arms and atores. Why were these men not arrested for the crimes they have been committing, or disarmed? They had com-declaring they were control fight the Linux declaring they were going to fight the United States troops, and made the first over treasonable act, and would have overwhelmed the dragoons if the latter had not been too strong for them. The answer is here: the Territorial authorities and the Territorial Courts will not act against these Missourians and Southern bravos, let them do what they will. As for the answer to the query why they were not disarmed, it may be found in a milder dragoonage of the Law-and-Order party.

For some time back the dragoons, with or with-For some time back the dragoons, with or without Sheriffs or Deputy-Sheriffs, have been arresting Free-State men. Yesterday one of the most
flagrant acts on record was corns tted in Lawrence by a company of United States dragoons.
Mr. Legket and Major D. Hoyt were arrested
without the shadow of authority. This infamous
Haney, who is one of the most vile-looking acoundrels on earth and who there is no doubt is a dreis on earth, and who, there is no doubt, is a paid emissary and spy of the Pro-Slavery party to watch Lawrence, rode at the head of dragoons, and pointed out the men tie dragoons were to arrest. They rode about the streets for some hours inquiring for and hunting others. They had no legal process, and in answer to the demands of some of the most respectable citizens, admitted they had none. They refused to produce any papers, or show any pretext of legal authority when Mr. Hoyt demanded to see it, and ordered Hoyt to fail in their line of the dragoous, with their carbines in their hands. I know of no legal pretent they can have against either of these men. Legget is a wellknown, zealous Free State man, out belongs to no military company, and has taken no part in any of the proceedings, that I am aware of. The only thing I know is this: During the Committee of citizens of Lawrence to investigate the late shooting case, the bogus Justice who presided issued a subpens for a Mr. J. Colburn, whom the dragoons, at the instance of Haney, had taken prisoner that morning. Mr. Legget was dispatched to serve the subpena, issued by this Territorial Justice, acting as special bailff. The dragoon officer, Lieut. Perkins, gave him up reluctantly, and wanted him Mr. Legget asked the officer if he had any legal process or authority for detaining him; the officer said he had not, and knew of none.— Mr. Legget told him that he would not subject himself to civil process by returning a man to prison under such circumstances. This is the only pretext for assailing Mr. Legget. Against Mr. Hoyt I know of nothing, except that the people of Lexington robbed him of a lot of rifles last Spring. Oh, how infamous a persecution is this: It is base enough to use U. S. troops to enforce the vite usurping Territorial laws, but for a company of dragoous to go about behind a man who pretends to be a deputy sheriff, arresting all be points out, without legal process, even from such authorities is monstrous. It is a system of persecution which is evidently to be persevered in, until the bold are all laid in prison and the fearful have fled the

THE LATEST.

From The Missouri Democrat, June 25 A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Kansa-City, reports that on the 21st mst., Mr Wm Gay, an Indian agent, was attacked about two miles from Wes port, by parties unknown, and murdered. He was accompanied by his son. As they passed along the road they were overtaken by three men on horse back, who spoke to them and passed on. In a short time these men returned, and commenced a conversation with them, asking them to drink. The young man declined, raying that he never drank anything, but the father took a glass with them.

One of the party asked Clay what part of the country

but the father took a glass with them.

One of the party asked Gay what part of the country he was from; and on being told "from Michigan" observed, "I believe you are a d—d Free-Soiler, and immediately blazed away at him. The old man was mermed, but chenched his as-ailant and got away his bowie-ki ife from him. Upon this the other two firel upon him and his son. Gay received five shot-wounds, the last shot lodging in his right eye. The son was severely wounded in the thigh. The elder Gay seon expired, and an inquest was held on his body, which was carried into Westport. We have this narrative on the authority of the gentleman who helped convey the cornse into Westperf.

corpee into Westpert.

From the same party we learn that when he left
Westport, he learned that a rumor had reached there
that Brown, the editor of the Free-State paper at wretce, had been killed.

It was likewise surmised that Gov. Shannon had sent on his resignation, which was to take offect on

the 1st of July.

The trains of provisions, animals, goods, &c., for the Indians of the Territory, which were to start from the Indians of the Territory, which were to start from Kansas City for Fort Laramie, Fort Bent and Fort Archicon, on the Aikansas, had been stepped by one of the Indian Agents, until he could com musicate with the Superintendent in St. Louis, in consequence of rumored outrages on the part of the Chevennes and Araphoes.

## LATER FROM FLORIDA.

We are in receipt of dates from Fort Myers to June 13. A letter of that date from watch we make extracts gives the following report of movements of the troops.

"FORT MYERS, Friday, June 13, 1856. "Our garrison is once more full of troops, almost all the companies having arrived from their various stations for the past six months The campaign is over for the Summer, it being too hot and too unhealthy in the Big Cypress to prosecute any further explorations. One or two more parties will be sent out, but they will on y be temperary ones. Next week Capt. J. Vodges, 1st artilley and Capt. A. A. Gibson, 2d artillery, leave with their respective companies on an expedition to the South. About the same time Capt. Dawson of the 2d artillery wil leave with his company for Fort Dallas, at the mouth of the Miami River, which is his regular post-he having been tempor srily detached to do duty at Fort Myers during the exampsign of the past Winter, Lieut. Hartsuff, the young officer who has so much distinguished himself by his extraordinary escope from the India s last Decomber, and still late by the activity and intrepidity with which he has pursped the search after the savages, goes on leave to the North in a few day. He has been constantly in the field during the whole campaign, and has won for hin self a high and enviable reputation as a good of fiver. Assistant Surge in R. Brodie bas also gone leave. There is nothing further of any interest.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN MASSACHUSETTS,-The Auanal Report of the Secreta y of the Board of Agri culture of Massachusetts water that there are in the State \$0,321 horses, valued at \$7,284,889; 77,511 oxen and steers, valued at \$3 246,341; 184 010 mileh cows and beifers, valued at \$4 892,291, yielding 8,116, 009 pounds of butter, valued at \$1,678.557 and 5,762 776 pounds of cheese, valued at \$464,250 55; 13,204,665 quarts of milk, valued at \$755,887 90. The number of sheep is reported to be 145,215, valued at \$309,843, while the value of word produced is \$155,046. The number of swine is 51,113, valued at \$581,536 71.

Pigross.-Wild pigeos are gregarious in the exfren e. They roost in masses so great that large forest trees are broken down, and hundreds of acres of ground covered with broken timber to such an extent that a horseman cannot get through the woods. Their nesting places are equally remarkable. Every possible tree and spot on a tree where a nest can be formed. is occupied, and the nests are often built so sughtly that eggs and young tumble to the ground, where bogs tatten on such food. We see it stated that a pigeon nesting place is now in full blast in Outsrio County, thirty miles north of Utica.

OHIO.

THE HILL COUNTRY OF OHIO.

see of The M. Y. Tribane. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuescay, June 10, 1856. A gentieman by the name of B raer, still residirg at Newport, a few miles above Marietta, tass the topor, as it is said, of being the first white child born north of the Onio River after the commencement of the first settlement. I once heard Mr. Barker, in an aunusing political speech, describe his birth-p ace in the vicinity of the " Blockbouse," at Belpre, some dozen miles below Marietts, on the Onio. It was a rough log cabin, and at the time he referred to it was used as a sheep-pen. Mr. Barker is consequently about 68 years old, and his lifetime embraces the marvelous transformations which have taken place in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Inineia, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and finally Nebraska and Kansas. These 63 years have been one of the most remarkable periods in the history of emigration. It has not been an emigration forced on by military power, as in some cases mentioned in history, but entirely voluntary, under the guidance of self-interest.

In 1785 seven ranges of lands on the Ohio River were surreyed, in accordance with an act of Congress; and either in that year or the succeeding, sales were made to the amount of about \$120,000. These lands were in the north-eastern part of the State. In October, 1787, the scheme of Colonels Purnam and Lucker of Massachusetts was carried into effect so far as to secure the purchase of a large tract of land on the Ohio, and on April 7 1788, the first colony landed at Marietta. In October, 1788, Judge Symmes of Sus sex County, N. J., in which State he had been a conseigned a story in the Reconstiguers were not conspicuous actor in the Revolutionary war, put chased a tract of land said to contain half a million of acres, between the Great and Little Miamis Al! things considered, these lands compose one o the most beautiful sections in the western country and also at the present time one of the most valuable. The valleys of the Ohio and the Miamis are skirted with alluvial plains, whose fertility Christopher Gist had noticed several years before and its hill country is both rich, beautiful and healthy. Probably the farming lands in the Symmes tract at this moment command as high an average price, and produce as large average crops, as any

equally large section in Ohio.

The purchase of the New-England Ohio Company has not been regarded with much tavor by emigrants of past years Its bold hills reminded them perhaps too much of the rough farming lands of the New-England and Middle States from which they were escaping, and looking very uninviting in comparison with the rich plains of the interior. Very early in the history of the Marietts Colony we find those enterprising people looking with regret on the boat loads of emigrante passing by them on their way to Kentucky and Southern Ohio. There is a belt of hilly land borbering on the Ohio, and extending into the interior frem sixty to eighty miles. This land is not so easily cultivated as the bottoms of the Scioto and Miami, but is productive land. It is the best wheat land in Chio. Some years ago I was on the farm of Judge Linn, of Morgan county, and he told me that his wheat in ordinary years averaged from sixty-four to sixty-five pounds to the bushel, and that he and his neighbors felt they had fallen be-low par if their wheat happened to fall down to the legal weight of sixty pounds to the bushel. These lands are free of stone, and when the sub soil plow comes into general use they can be made to preduce as heavy crops of the best wheat as the lancs of Western New-York. In the culture of corn they can far surpass the Genesee country, owing to longer seasons. I have seen noble corn grown on the Muskingum hills, and that without any very special pains and without any kind of

This whole region is famous for fruit. The apples grown at Marietts, Warren, Beipre, Upper and Lower Newpert, have long been famous in all the markets which could be reached by the Ohio The finest varieties of this noble fruit are here cultivated in a perfection not surpassed in any region. The whole section is of this character. These bills produce the peach equal in flavor to the New-Jerrey fruit. By planting on the north side of the hills the buds are sufficiently retarded to avoid loss by late frosts in the Spring, and the Winters rarely are severe enough to destroy the buds. The plum, cherry, and grape also grow in great perfection.

So far as purity of air, health and beauty of scenery are concerned, this hill country is superior to the dead levels of the interior. There re points on which I have stood in the vicinity of they can be in a hill region which bas no mountains. There is one hill, not far from Marietta, on the road to Barlow, whence the view is magnificent reaching eastward, as I have been told, not less than thirty miles. For a quiet, delightful kind of securer, as all know who have traveled the na-tional road from Wheeling to Zanesville, the hill country of Ohio, from Weilsville to the Great Bend, is bardly to be surpassed. Some years ago, in the month of June. I passed along the Ohio, when it was full enough to give us a view of the valley, and to me it seemed like sailing through a magnificent garden so beautiful was the scenery and so rich the fertility, everywhere

This part of the State has suffered neglect, but the advantages already alluded to will bring it into notice. The following facts, gathered from the cenous, show how this section has been undervalued. Washington County, in which is Marietta, has some 96,500 acres of improved lands and 151,685 of unimproved, worth on an average \$11 an acre. Morgan County, in the same region, has not quite baif its lands improved, and worth on an average \$15 an acre. Athens County in the same region, out of 185,000 acres, has \$2,000 improved, worth on an average \$11 per acre. But when we get into the region of symmes's purchase, we find that in Hamilton County, land is worth \$50 an acre, and that two thirds of the land is improved; in Butler County considerably more than half the land is improved, and is worth about \$40 an acre. In the center of the State, in Franklin County, more than half of the land is improved, and is 24 an acre; and the same is true of Cuyahoga, in which is Cleveland. Ashtabula County has more than half of its land improved, which is worth \$19 an acre. In the comparatively new County of Mercer in the western part of the State, a larger proportion of the land is cultivated than in the old counties of Washington, Morgan and Athens, and the land, with its log cabine and log barns, is worth almost as much.

If we look at the facts in this light, it is not dif. ficult to see that these hill counties of Ohio have not grown as rapidly as some others, but that, having really great agricultural resources, the time will come when these lands will command larger prices than at the present time, and show a great ncrease of population.

The hill region has some wealth not found in the interior. The coal fields begin some distance above Steubenville, spreading westward so as to include Wooster and Zanesville, and reach the Ohio again below Burlington. Many places have already been opened where coal can be taken out to advantage, and the Chapterville. as at Steubenville, Zanesville, along the Muskingum Valley, Pomeroy, &c. These coal beds are aircady producing a fine income to this region, and it must increase. In Lawrence and Scioto Counties is found from ore in abundance, not so rich as many of the magnetic ores of the Middle and Eastern States, but very easily smelted. The iron produced is admirably adapted to the manufacture of bollow ware, on account of the finish and smoothness into which it can be wrought. In these two counties the e are probably twenty blast fur-naces in fuel operation, and at Hanging Rock and Ironton are extensive rolling-mills. For many years at least these iron-beds will make a very rich

The time will come when the hill country of Obio with be more highly appreciated than it is now, and may become, by enterprise, education and religion, the New-England of the West.

CINCINNATI. Correspondence of The H. Y. Trabune. CINCINNATI, Thur-day, June 12, 1856.

In the Sprug of 1751 the first white man proces the soil of the Miami country. Tole was Chrosepher Gist, afterward the companion of Wasnington in his perits us journey to the Onio. Guet was sent out as the agent of the English "Onio Company" to explore the country and conciliate its savage tohabitants. He was cnarmed with "this most de-" lightful country," " ru l of h'tie streams and rivulete, variegates by beautiful natural prairies, and "abounding aits turkeys, deer, elk, puffaloos, and "meet sorts of game." He tound cleared fields on the Great and Livile Mismis, and went buck to his employers with descriptions of this region which aid not exceed the truth. In 1778 Daniel Bone, while among the Indians as a captive, explored this region and confirmed Gat's description. In 1787 Judge John Clevis Symmes, a member of C mgress from New Jersey, purchased a tract of land between the Little and Great Miamis, including the present site of Cincinnati. His purchase included some 600,000 acres. In September, 1788—six months after the first colony landed at Marietta—Matthias Dennan of Springfield, N. J., conducted several milites to the immediate visinity of Cincinnati. Israel Ludlow, a surveyor, Judge Symmes and others came the same year. It was a dangerous position, on account of the hostilly of the Indians, who marked the beginnings of the settlements with blood. A number of the first settlers were killed. On the 28th of December, 1788, the settlement was begun at Cincinnati by Israel Ludlow and some fifteen or twenty others. The first cabin ever built on the present site of the city was, as Mr Cist states, on Front street, on the east side, and near where Main street cuters Front. There are three distinct rises of land in the site of Cincinnati, viz: the "first bottom," near the river, "the second bottom," some fifty feet higher than the first and over one hundred feet above low water mark in the Ohio, and the third the bills which rise will higher on the north, north east and west sides of the city. When Ludlow surve, ed the city site it was covered with heavy forests, and the survey reached from Broadway to Western Row and from the river to Seventh street! Burnet's Notes on the North-Western Territory

make a very interesting volume for one who would compare the West of 1796 with the West of 1856. Charles Cist has also compiled several volumes of statistics with annals, anecdotes, &c., which are of great value. The Queen City been fortunate in having such citizens as were ready to contribute valuable materials for her nistory. Judge Burnet states the fact that in 1796, eight years after the town was located, " not a brick had been seen in the place." In that year the Judge was shaking with ague in a room in Griffin Yeatman's tavern, there being some tifteen others in the same plight in the same room. Previous to this, goods from the East for Cincinnati came to the Obio across the mountains on pack torses, and about that time the roads became passable for the Pennsylvania wagons, a great stride in progress. Goods from New-Orleans were poled or dragged sgainst the current in small keel boats and I once heard a man who laid the foundations of a large property by boating, describe the excitement which the arrival of one of these boats made in Cincinnati. It was laughable to hear this and then compare it with the navies of steamers which are constantly arriving at or leaving the same wharves on Front street. At the corner of Train and Fifth streets was a large swamp or frog pord, and that immensely valuable property on Main street between Third and Fourth streets was, a rough hill, gulfied by rains Since the year 1800 a part of that property, now worth bundreds of thousands was offered to a man still living, for \$1,200, and by him refused as not worth the money! Judge Burnet describes the frog pond in an amosing style, as "full of aider bushes from in an amosing style, as "full of aider obshes from
"which the frogs aerenaded the neighborhood,"
and which was crossed by "a causeway of logs."
Mr. Cist in his "Cincinnati in 1841" quotes the
following official advertisement: 'May 17, 1779—
"FORT-OFFICE—Notice is hereby given that a
"Post-Office is established at CHELICOTHA [Chillicothe ]. All persons, therefore, having business in that part of the country may now have a SPELDY and safe conveyance by post for letters, packets," &c. This mail was carried on horse-

ask through the woods by mere trails. In those

days the eastern mail was received usually about ce in four weeks, and sometimes failed even in

that time.
If one will be at the trouble of examining the books already alluded to, and Dr. Hildreth's "Pioneer History" and "Early Settlers of Ohio," he will have the materials for a contrast with the present condition of Ohio. For instance, a tavern keeper at Chillicothe advertised in 1779, that d others will be supplied with everything necessary for their accoun edation, and sup-"plied for their journey through the wilderness" Forty-five miles north of this town, at Franklinton near Columbus, Lucas Sullivant had commenced a settlement in 1797, and excepting this, a traveler in 1799 would hardly have found one village from Chillipoths. Chillicothe to Lake Erie. From Cincinnati to Chillicothe it was a wilderness, and from that place o Marietta it was but little better. On the Ohio purchase there were a few settlements. Washing-ton County extended to the Lake, and Hamilton County included the most that remained. Judge Burnet says that from 1796 to 1803, when Ohio was admitted as a State, "the Bar of Hamilton "County occasionally attended the General Court at Marietta and at Detroit, and during that time Mr. St Clair, Mr. Symmes and Mr. Burnet 'never missed a term in either of these Counties." To perform these journeys several went in com pany, carrying their provisions and other neces-saries on pack-horses. It was a common eccur-rence for them to swim their horses across the streams, so that in purchasing a horse his swinming qualities were as requirrly asked out as his speed and bottom. In 1801 Judge Burnet, returning from Court at Marietta, swam his horse across everal streams. Some of the Judge's adventures were rather too perilous to be pleasing. In his Pieneer History" Dr. Hildreth says that in January, 1799, Col. R. J. Meigs and Paul Fearing, e.q., the Representatives of Washington County, traveled to Cincinnati on borseback "through t wilderness, carrying their provisions and blauk-ets, camping in the woods part of the time and swimming their houses across the streams, and getting along through the forest by the blazed trees or the compass, as best they could.' lowing the bank of the Ohio they reached Belpre, sixteen miles below Marietta, and from this point Chillicothe they found but one settlement, bere Jackson now is. "From thence to Cincin-

nati there was no settlement until they reached the waters of the Little Miami." These facts are of exceeding interest to one who walks along the crowded thoroughfares of Cincinnati at the present time. At almost every hour, day and night, and from every direction, one hears scream of the locomotive, quite in contrast with the "good swimming horses" of an earlier day. These locomotives approach the city from the south, north, east and west, and in place of the few bespattered travelers on horseback who occa-sionally entered the village in 1799, we have many streams of travelers, amounting daily to thousands, who come and go by railway and steamboat. progress in the facilities of commerce and travel to Cincinnati is marvellous. The pack-horse, the Pennsylvania wagon, and "broad-horn" flat-botom bave been succeeded by the steamer and locumotive. Judge Burnet lived to see these changes ail take place. The "Cincinnati which in 1796 ne small village of log-cabins, including about fifteen rough, unfinished trame-houses with stone had grown into the great city which Mr. Cist describes in 1851 with such an imposing array of statistics. Eixty-seven years have been required to bring about such colossal results.

CINCINNATI AS A MANUFACTURING CITY. pecial Correspondence of The N. T. Prioung.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 12, 1856. Among the "anuala" which Mr. Charles Cist, the indefetigable local statistician of Cincinnati, has published in his book of 1841, is part of an

advertisement published in 1790, showing that Thomas Good 's griet mill, on Mill Crock, will grind "three and a half buchele of corn in precisely eight ninutes." Here is the germ of the flour trade, do a very small one it is. In 1841, the flour, corn meal, hominy, &c., manufactured in Concinnati am used to ever \$300,000; the Mismi Valley that year sent to New-Orleans 300,000 bar-rels of flour, and in 1861 the exports of flour from this city amounted to over 400,000 barrels. This

Mr. Cist gives us the name of the first latter, as gathered from his advertisement in 1799, but in 1851 Cincinnati had near 200 batters, some of 185.1 Cincinnati had near 200 hatters, some of whom do more in a day than "Robert Park, the "first hatter in the place," did in a year. The iron business of this city has amounted the last year to over four millions of dollars, including exports and imports. Almost all the varieties of iron are here made, and the enstings are said to be uncommonly smooth. In the city and vicinity are some extensive four deries and rolling miles. re some extensive four deries and rolling mills, are some extensive four deries and rotting mins, and not a small part of the products of the furnaces and mills at Hanging Rock, Ironton and vicinity, find a market here. The whisky business amounts to an enormous faure. There are distilleries which have the means of converting 400 beach. bushels of corn a day. In 'ist's "Cinciunat for "1851," the product of the Cinciunati destilleries, three in number, is set down at \$2,857,920! And with some apparent pride he says, "this is the "great whish, mart of the world " In 1855 Cincinnati exported about 250,000 barrels of this fiery article, worth in market about \$3,000,000. To make this must have consumed at least a million bushels of corn. One can have but a faint idea of this business without looking over the premises of a distillery, with its grist mill, its vast corn cribs, its hog pens covering acres, &c. The business here "goes the whole hog." It was a distiller in this vicinity who blunted the remonstrances of a friend against he business, by the phitosophical and philanthropic reply. "I am doing "no injury, for I send all my whishy to New-orleans." It would make a startling aggregate of grain converted into whisky, if we had the sum total used for this purpose for ten years within twenty-five miles of the greatest whisky mars in the world. In 1850 Hamilton County produced 1.593.000 bushels of Corn, and Dearborn County, in Indiana, nearly a million. Propably not less than one third of this is manufactured into whisky.

The slaughter-houses and packing-houses of this city are tamous These are establishments which, during the packing season, slaughter 1,200 hogs a day. The number of hogs slaughtered and packed has in one year amounted to near half a million This wholesale work is done principally in the months of November, December, and January and the produce in market was rated last year at over \$5,600,000. During the severe drought last Summer, the number of bogs killed at this point was not as great as the year previous by nearly 100,000, and yet the sales reached this aston shing sum. The rapidity and shill with which the operations of this business are carried on are marvelous. If we reckon the working-day to consist of ten hours, there are slaughter houses, with two sets of hands, which kill at the rate of two a minute! In the packing houses the dispatch is on the same scale. At the slaughter-houses the blood, bristles, and offal all are put to use. The manu facture of lard-oil is carried on to a great extent, and a tew years since it was a favorite pictorial sign of the tard manufacturer of Cincinnati, a Aog

attacking and routing a schale. Many years ago — about 1804 — Mr. Nicholas Longworth of Newark, N. J., removed to Cincinnati and began to study law in the office of Judge Burnet. Be practiced his profession for a number of years, investing his income in lands and lots in the vicinity of the city. He has been a fortunate speculator. Mr. Cist relates the anecdote of his once defending a man accused of horse-stealing. The only tee the man could give were two recond-hand copper stills. These Mr. Long-worth exchanged with one Joel Williams, a large property-holder, for thirty-three acres of land fronting on Western kow, and which, at this time, is worth two millions of dollars. Mr. Long. worth has acquired a very large property, and is supposed by some to be next in wealth to Astor of New-York. I allude to this gentleman not on account of his wealth, but as the pioneer wine manufacturer of Cincionsti. For many years he has been spending large sums in cultivating our native grapes. I have seen it stated that he has cultivated and tested over one hundred kinds of native grapes, brought from all parts of the United States. A long series of experiments has proved the Catawba to be the best native grape for the manufacture of wine and in 1851 Mr Longworth bad vice ande in the vicinity of Cincinnati coverit g one hundred and fitteen acres. All the fix tures for the making and keeping of wine have required a large outlay of capital. In ordinary years he makes about three or four hundred galmade five hundred. Mr. Longworth has em-

ployed experienced wine makers from the old Countries.

In 1851 Mr. Cist stated the remarkable fact that within twenty miles of Cineinnati he could count up over three bundred vineyards, covering some hine hundred acres, and producing the previous year 120,000 gallons of wine. Only about half the acres above were bearing, so that by this time the produce must be much larger—at least double Besides those around Cincinnati, there are many vineyards in the region of hipley, Onio; Chartes town, Ind : Belleville, Ill : Herman, Mo.; Lexing ten, Mayaville and Louisville, Ky.; all of which seem to have spring up in consequence of Mr. Longworth's success. As for wine, I am no taster, and cannot pretend to say what success has been attained in making wine to compare with the gen uine articles imported from Europe, but andoubt edly the wines made from Cincinnati grapes are better than the hundreds of thousands of gallone of wine usade out of Cincimati corn whisky. I will guaranty that assertion.

. In going about this city and suburbs we cannot to remark the number and extent of the manu factures here carried on. Coffin & Co. have, as is said, the largest bell-foundery in the United States, the aggregate weight of 447 bells there cast in 1856 being 40,676 pounds. Here are factories for converting copper and iron into all sorts of useful forms. The boot and stoe business is carried on very extensively-one establishment paying out 60 600 per year in wages. Here are bricks, and brustes and bristle manufactured; all sorts of ma chinery are made on a large scale; the equipments of steambeats and reffroads are made here also cabinet work, sashes, blinds, doors and steam! oats, gloves, gold pens, and grates, hats, here and home-shors unsta, millinery and musica instruments, paper, put int medicines and perfunery -in fact several hundred kinds of business are carried on at such figures as the following: also hol, over \$500,000; whisky, near \$3,000,000 lard oil, \$1,300,000; candres \$1,000 000; flour \$1,000,000; iron \$4,000,000, &c. It is a busy thriving city without a respectable park or publ place, and which is growing with great rapidity. Counting its suburbs, it must now have a population of from 175,000 to 200,000. There great fault in this city, and it is hardly pardonable or to be repaired. It has no parks in which the people may breathe pure air, look on green trees and smell sweet flowers. To make a respectable park bow within conveniert reach of the mass of the people wid cost militions of dollars. It was a great mistake which Israel Ludlow and his companions made when surveying town squares in the woods on land worth the merest trifle, that they did not measure out for a public park on the second bottom Had a few squares then been devoted to such a purpose Cincumati would be a spiendid city.

ANCIPNT MOUNDS AND WORKS IN OHIO. Correspondence of The N. Y Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 13, 1856. It has been my good 'orbine to examine the remains of an unknown generation in many parts of the State, in the Valley of the Opin, Muskingum, Licking, Scieso, Hockbooking, and Mami River. These at Marietta, Newark and Circleville, are very striking and extensive, and in par: have already disappeared. This is particularly the

case at circleville, where formerly were the we defined remains of a circular wall, and also & F remains of a perfect square. In fermer time these remains were described as if they were fortilled cations, and such many consider them to this deport but the very material of which the walls are bullent shows that this is not so. Evidently the walls as in a source of the walls are bullently the walls as in the same of the walls are bullently the walls as in the same of the walls are bullently the walls are bullen built of loose d rt, and could never have been high or steep enough to have answered the purposes and or steep enough to have answered the purpose de-cefense. Beside this, these remains are usually found, not on bluffs, but on plains which are easily approached on every side. At Circleville these new mains of the circle and the square are connected by an apparent gateway, and the only entrance and the circle was by that gateway from the square but the circle was by that gateway from the outside. The square had seven openings from the outside beside the one leading into the circle. In front a case, opening inside of the wall was a small mound beside the one leading into the circle. In frost each opening inside of the wall was a small mound as if to guard each gate. The circle was some seventy feet in diameter, and was surrounded with two walls, the dirt having evidently been throw up from between the walls. In the center of the circle was a mound described by a writer in "The circle was a mound described by a writer in "The circle was a mound described by a writer in "The circle was a mound of earth, with a semicula "able ancient mound of earth, with a semicula "transment on its Fastern side, pearly fronting the "able ancient mound of earth, with a semicing the pavement on its Eastern side, nearly fronting the only gate way leading into this fort. This mound is entirely removed, but the outline of the semigration "is entirely removed, but the outline of the seminal circular pavement may still be seen in manufer places notwithstanding the dilapidations of timest and those occasioned by the hand of man. I here have been found human remains—in outline case a cranium, which had been evidently frequency tured by some weapon, and which had "five largest tured by some weapon, and which had "five largest tured by some weapon, and which had "five largest bave also here and at other places been detectained have also here and at other places been detectained ashes on the top of the mounds, all of which seegons ashes on the top of the mounds, all of which sees bun to indicate that these were not fortifications, bust places of sacrifice, like those described as existing in Mexico at the time of its conquest by the

Epaniards.

The founders of Circleville attempted to make the founders of Circleville attempted to make the a circle of houses about this old circle, and a may regged attempt it was, and which, as few years ago, was abands ned for a square. The town seed has a very pretty aspect. Find the early settlement had out a square, in the center of which about have been left that circle, with its beautiful mosaism have been left that circle, with its beautiful mosaism. in the center, the town would have had the money beautiful and venerable ornament of any town beith the Western country. It is a pity, and "that" more is a pity that is a pity." The splending mains in this vicinity have mostly been destroyed and Some of the most ancient of the works are south

west of Newark, on the ailuvial plain formed and the junction of the Raccoon with the Seuth Formed of the Licking River. In making a hasty visit area these, I had no means of measuring them, not fet have I got the Smithsonian work at hand which had the smithsonian which had the smithsonian which had the smithsonian which had the smith had the smithsonian which had the smithsonian which contains the most accurate description of these and contains the most accurate description of teese and as other works ever published. Among these works is a circle, a square, an octagon, and another very irregular figure. And I have no doubt but the principal design of these works was of a religious nature, and that the matter of defense was nature, and that the matter of defense was nature and the company of these arms of the company as large as Scotting to Mexico. A dense forest a few years again the company of these aingular mounds and areas. I satelling covered these singular mounds and areas. I savelli sone of the largest black walouts, oaks and hick and ries there growing, and in some cases on the wall indicating that a long period must have elapsed since their builder had deserted them. On the high lands between Newark and Granville, and evidently the work of the same hands, is a very singular line of wall, which has received the names of "The Alligater," from its funcied resemblances to that animal. In Howe's Ohio, are measured to to that animal. In Prowe's Onlo, are noted in that we nest of these remains, which are noted in that we region. Howe says: "The length of the heads "and neck is 32 feet; of the body, 73 feet; talled "165 feet; width from the ends of the fore feeten "over the shoulders, 180 feet; kind feet ever the her hips, 92 feet; between the legs across the body, or 32 feet; of the tail close to the body, 18 feet; hight at highest point, 7 feet; whole length, 21 the feet; length of head, neck and body, 105 feet feet; length or pening composed of class, and here. It appears to be mainly composed of clay, and we overgrown with grass. Visitors have made and path from the nose along the back to where theed 'tail.begins to carl, at which point stands a larguak County are disappearing gradually before the opposite the control of the county are disappearing gradually before the county are disappearing gradually grad

plow and shovel.

In riding along the Scioto Valley, in the vicinity per of Children and Portsmouth, I saw some very fine members, also in the valley of the Hockbeel illing, in the vicinity of Athens and Lancaster and Many of them owe their permanence to being took steep to plow, or it is to be feared they would have been devoted to corn-raising long before that the The remains at Marietta called out the protecting has The remains at Marietta called out the protection his care of the enlightened settlers of that town apparation as they landed. They not only reserved from the land of the Municipal for a public common, but the most interesting of the old remains on the upper beach land were reserved for public use. In the word of Dr. Hildreth, "these consisted, first, of an aid of the work containing a conject wound he "vanced work containing a conical mound as carch, the base of which is 376 feet in circument ference and 30 feet high. It is surrained by 6th "ence and 15 feet thick, within which is a ditcher "15 feet wide and 3 feet deep." This now con stitutes the finest ornament of the beautiful cems B They also reserved in the same manusen tery. "They also reserved in the same manager the truncated pyramids, or elevated square," "which lie within the principal fortifications."
These are of earth.

"These are of earth.

"nearly square, and is raised about six feet above the surface of the high plain on which it stands."
The sides measure 153 by 135 feet. The top into the recent and level, and is reached and perfectly smooth and level, and is reached of three of the sides by regularly-graduated ascends "about twenty feet wide; while on the fourth, of a south side, is an indented receas of the same to wioth. The other elevated square lies on them to north-west side of the old town. It is 200 by 124 feet, and 6 feet high. The graduated ascential are anke on all the sides. To the latter was at tacked a square containing two acres and one the third and to the formatting two acres and one the first third and to the formatting two acres.

"These reservations are lasting monuments of the "good taste of the directors of the Ohio Company, as The pioneers named the smaller square "Capito tolium," and the larger one "Quadranoon." From this last square and leading gradually to the "first bottom" bordering the Muskingum is a single what structure property called "the Capito" guiar structure properly called "the Coven Way," but named by the pioneer directors "Sacravia." This covered way is made by two other, and on the inside perhaps 20 feet high. The Hildreth supposes that when they were built these reached the river, which probably at that the flowed at the loot of the bill. In Harris's Four is said, speaking of this "Sacravia," that " the below "tom is crowned in the center in the manner well founded turnpike road." These elevates squares formerly were contained within dirt walk one of which included about forty acres of land. It some pisces the wall was ten feet high, and in other nuch less, and it was at its base over twenty feet high. tom is crowned in the center in the manner of the

third, and to the former two acres and two-thirds

The founders of Marietta showed more taste ander wisdom in respect to these ancient works than the wisdom in respect to these ancient works than the college of any other Western town, and the college quence now is that it has more ground in public squares than Cincinnati. When the Railroad from Cincinnati, which is to connect with some Eastern route, is completed, Marietra must greatly it crease. Indeed it has within ten years near doubled, and is becoming an important munication turing town. The upper plain of the town with the connection of the covered with buildings; and then the reserved public grounds, with their senerabilities. reserved public grounds, with their senerability remains, will be a noble ornsment to the to stand It is now one of the most desirable towns for res dence in Ohio and it will become in time the med O beautiful in the State.

Naw Whear —The grain of the crop of 1856 me he first appearance in Augusts, Geo., June 3. The samples are very handsome, plump, large better, van abundant, and is probably nearly all hervested at time. The fix and other time. The fly and other pests are troublesome i Ti Virginia. The weather is very favorable for wheel